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REAL ESTATE - 1 th 1 to - 6 h column.

REAL ESTATE - 1 th 1 to - 6 h column.

REAL ESTATE - 1 th 1 to - 6 h column.

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STEAN SACQUES - 11th Page - 3d column.

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Dusiness Kontes

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

CONDENSED MILE A.—I will pay 100 per cent more than any fealer on earth for time lett off clothing. CAMPRON, Agent. 85 Sanda-at., Brocklyn. BEAUTIFUL FINGER NAILS, COMFORTABLE FEET.

In. J. Parsor Prac. Surgeon Chiro edist, America's Bi Manicure. Finger nails beautified only \$1 Assisted in imaginare art by three experienced halos. All diseas of the feet and nails cured. Corns thoroughly removed, pents each, Painless treatment. Relief a once, Only office for failers and sents separate office or tailers, No. 42 We 23d-st. near Stern Broc. store. Extablished 1868. Hou hall, 8 a. m to 6 p. m. all this out for reference. The most pleasant and efficacious remedy in the world is Angostuna Bittans. It imports a delicious flavor to all crims and entes dispepsia, diarrhoes and fever to dame. Try it, but however of counterfeits Ask your groces or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. B. SHEGERT & SONS.

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1880.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The British Government will take strong measures in repressing the disturbances in Ireland. ___ Mr. Wheeler, who was shot in Ireland, had taken the farm of an evicted tenant, === Thirteen land meetings will be held to-day Half the town of Agram, in Southern Austria, has been destroyed by an earthquake. - An ameable settlement of differences between Russia and China is expected. - It is thought that fifty men may have perished in the coal mine disaster in Stellarion, Nova Scotin; only two bonies have been recovered. = General August von Goeben, of the German Army, is dead,

Domestic,-The crow of the bark Formesa, stranded on the New-Jersey coast, have mucinied. The son of ex Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, was examined yesterday on the charge of attempting to kill his mother's trustee and was pected of any patriotic aim or unselfish purpos Democrat e Canal Ring. - Generals Pope, Ord and Meyook have made their reports to the War Department, --- Parcels weighing twelve onners may be sent to France by mail, Nothing but the machinery remains of the wrecked steamer Rhode Island. CHY AND SUBULBAN.-Judge Davis gave his de-

Several meetings were held by Demosee if they could not find some evidence of fraud; meetings were held also to assist the reorganization of the Democratic purry, - Princeton heat Harvard at foo hall after an exciting contest. - The exact amount of J. J. Berry's embezziements at Hackenen k has not been determined. . Gold value of l cents === Stocks quiet and bigher, closing strong.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUSE local observations inducts colder and parity cloudy or cloudy weather, impudently asks for power. day: Highest, 42°; lowest, 36°; average, 38%.

After twelve days of well-developed billings-When found, staff it.

The "same principles for which Lee and "Jackson fought for four years" are saved for another campaign. Senator Wade Hampton thinks it is very important, "especially for "the South," that the Democratic party should retain its organization. It is also important, especially for the North, that the Senator should open the next Democratic campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, where the local reporting is faulfully done.

The primitive agricultural methods of the Mexicans and Indians in the upper Rio Grande Valley are described in an entertaining letter from a staff correspondent. It is a maint corper of the world, where striking designs may be caught for a new pictorial Bible, for harvesting, threshing and winnowing are done precisely as in the early days of Israel. There is a single sign of innovation. The iron plough is plready replacing the wooden one known in the time of Moses; but on the threshing ground the gentle mission my must still read without practical commentary the prophecy of Isaiah: Behold I will make thee a new sharp thresh-"ing instrument having teeth."

The logic of Judge Davis's decision in the Philp case implies that every member of the National Democratic Committee who is known to have been engaged in publishing and circulating the forged letter can be prosecuted for malicious libel. That Committee purchased and scattered broadcast over the country hundreds of thousands of copies of the so-called fac-simile, and sent duplicate plates to the Democratic newspaper offices, wherewith hundreds of thousands of additional copies were made and distributed at second hand. Not only those who heaped up the dunghill, but those who have besmeared their fingers with this Chinese smudge are hable to prosecution.

Mr. Lynch, whose majority of 1,000 over General Chalmers in the VIth Mississippi Congress District was converted into a minority of 2,000 through the effrontery of the canvassers in throwing out the entire Republican vote. promises to contest every foot of ground, and to make a hard fight for his seat. This will be one of the contested election cases which may require extended investigation when the new Congress meets. The election methods of Mississippi were described in detail in several bulky volumes of evidence which Mr. Boutwell was instrumental in collecting a few years ago. The ugly facts must be laid bare again. Free speech, an honest ballot and a fair count in every Southern S ate were issues for which the Republicans made a stand in the recent campaign. They must fight it out on the same lines if it takes until doomsday.

The atrocity of the latest agrarian outrage in freland shows how necessary it is for the peas-

ing acts of violence like this. They are told that they must not pay rents which seem excessive, and that they must not take farms from Mr. Parnell's cardinal principles. The tenantry take it for granted that they have a right to enforce those principles themselves.

Each of the rival Premiers has his own way of making a Guildhall speech. Lord Beaconsfield invariably acred upon the theory that affairs of state should remain profound mysteries so far as the public was concerned, and, accordingly, concealed his real purposes, sending his auditors home with a gilded figure or a popular catch-phrase. Mr. Gladstone surprises the Lord Mayor's guests with the business-like directness of his speech. This week he has fairly startled England by the frankness with which be has brought to light the secrets of the patches. His declaration that the first duty of protect life and property commands the approval of Englishmen of all classes. This indicates that legal prosecutions and coercive measures are to precede reform measures. Yet we cannot forget that so conservative a Liberal is Cayour once declared: "When reforms are effected in good time, far from weakening authority, they strengthen it, rendering the 'lawless and revolutionary spirit powerless.' We hope that the fact that the Cabinet are altheir determination to reform the abuses of an pick up such floating rumors as will fill up their accursed system without somecessary delay.

. THE FEELING AT THE SOUTH. There are some good signs at the South. The tone of Democratic journals of that section shows an unusual appreciation of the political situation. The Bourbonism which fearns nothing and forgets nothing does not control the atterances of all these journals by any means. Many manifest the most wholesome and hearty disgust for the Democratic managers of the North, who, it is clearly seen, have caused the party to be not only beaten but disgraced. Greater contempt and scorn than some of these journals express for the leaders who have for twentyoyears led the South again and again into the mire of detest, can hardly be put into English words. The thought begins to come home, at least to the more intelligent Southern men, that leaders who are so thoroughly and justly despised at the North as most of the Democratic managers are; who are never susor houest conviction, even by their own folacts of scoundrelism in order to succeed, and are at once accused of shameless trenchery by their own party as soon as it is beaten, can never lift a Southern party from the slough of despond. And this is in part the cause of Democratic defeats. A Northern party could never ciden in the Philip case yesterday; Philip was held | make head at the South, which should choosto await the action of the Grand Jury, ____ as its managers and representatives those persons who had no part in the prevailing opinions and no hold upon the sympathies of the people among whom they lived, who were incapable of honest convictions on the tariff question, the money question, or any other, and who should habitually resort to the foulest means to overcome the popular hostility. A party so led the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.59 would be stamped out of existence at the South. A party so led has at the North only

Another good thing is that many Southern fournals see and point out plainly the faults of the Southern Democracy. They see, for instance, that Southern solidity is suicidal: that gate Tammany discovers that "this fraud it is, in effect, a declaration of unceasing po-"matter is yet in an embryotic condition." litical war by those who tried to destroy the Union against those who saved the Union, They see that this solidity, having no honorable and worthy motive in any actual wrong sustained or any real need unsatisfied, is naturally regarded as a manifestation of an aggressive sectional spirit which is dangerous to the welfare of the country. They see, and, better yet, many of them openly say, that the means to which Democrats at the South have resorted in order to suppress opposition and make the South solid, are such as cannot be tolerated in any free country, and are calculated to arouse against the party the most intense hostility in the Northern States. All these things are said, in very plain language, by journals of no mean influence among the D-mocrats of the South.

A consideration which weighs still more, perhaps, is that the South, by its sectional antagonism to Northern opinion, is shutting itself out from a share in the material progress and prosperity of the country. A vast amount of capital stands ready to assist in the development of the South, in the opening of mines, the building of railways, the digging of canals, and the construction of levees, whenever the same conditions of good government, social order, and faithful enforcement of law which exist in the Northern States prevail also in the Southern, But Northern capital is not only conservative and timid; to a great extent it is Republican. It has been defended by the Republican party from many measures of spoliation threatened by Democratic demograes. It has seen the public credit assailed repeatedly by almost every Demoerat, and maintained by the aid of almost every Republican. It has seen the tariff, under which investments in manufactures at the South have been greatly encouraged, persistently assailed by nearly every Southern Democrat. It has seen the utmost hostility manifested in that section toward the whole system of National development, by means of grants of land to railroads. It has seen wild and lawless mobs ruling unchecked in Southern elections, so that the legitimate and rightful influence of property at elections in States, counties, and cities, for the protection of its rights and the conservation of its opportunities for usefulness, has been entirely destroyed. It has seen life held

cheap, laws defied, and the guilty unpunished. All these adverse conditions capital associates with Democratic solidity. Democratic rule at the South, capital knows full well, means mob rule or Ku-Klux rule in very many localities. As long as the South remains solid, capital instinctively seeks employment elsewhere. The hearty aid of the Government cannot be secured for any intelligent system for improving the South and developing its resources, for it is felt that the conditions which drive away private capital will also render public aid fruitless and wasteful. The expenditure of a thousand millions at the South would not avail, it is felt, so long as those conditions exist of which Democratic solidity is at once the result and the sign.

When the Southern people awake to a sense

positive crime. A son of a Protestant takes a readiness to trample upon patriotism, to sacrifice good books, or even to give facility and repeated farm from which the tenant has been existed, principle, and to defy or distort law, in order to explanations about hencesty, courage, gratitude, and is shot down by a cowardly assailant con- grasp the offices, has not only made that party economy, industry, courfesy, or the like, traincealed at dusk behind a stone wall within a few odious in Northern eyes, but has caused it to be ing in these things is needful. feet of him. It is rue that Mr. Parnell and his a fruitful source of demoralization at the South. Trace this difference with respect to some colleagues of the Land League say that there What the Southern people need is to get rid of practical subject out of the range of school inmust be agitation and discussion without assas- their sectionalism, and of the politicians who struction. Take, for example, the child's sination, but their policy is interpreted by an make a living by keeping above the sectional learning the use of money. All will agree that ignorant and degraded population as encourag- passion; to recognize the fact that the Republi- this is important to be learned, and it must be can party embedies the principles, beliefs, and learned at home. A young man or woman who aims which have made the North prosperous reaches maturity without judicious views and and powerful; to turn their attention hence- habits in regard to the management of money which tenants have been evicted. These are | forth to the establishment of true freedom and | has but slender prospect of prosperity and counto the faithful enforcement of law in every fort. Yet, in multitudes of families, what State; and to seek, through alliance with men | means are employed to develop the quality, bewho really represent the opinion of the better | youd a few occasional words in peatse of class of people at the North, active participa- economy, an occasional criticism upon a neightion in measures for the development of the bor's extravagance or want of thrift, and a whole country. Division in politics and diversification of industry will make the South prosperous. But solidity at the South means stagnation.

CHINA AND RUSSIA. While we have been occupied with the election, matters on the under side of the world have slowly grown more threatening. It is, as usual, difficult to find out the truth about the real position of Russia and China, as most good, yet entirely neutralized by the influence Cabinet Council. The effect of his disclosures of our reports come necessarily through St. respecting the Irisa policy of the Government is | Petersburg, and are tinged by the usual Russian adequately described in our special cable dis- habits of self-glorification and being for the Where there is skilful training the parent will, mere sake of mystery. Throughout the whole for example, addt to the child a stated sum; the Government is to preserve order and to affair the Russian press have represented the Chinese as cringing in terror back from a quarrel which the Czar was thrusting on taem. squadron in the Pacific and the military pre- small account and take a companionable interest parations in Vladivistock and on the Amoor as in balancing it; will sympathize in any juvenile having been quite sufficient to strike terror into plans of saving, and in due time lead the way the souls even of Prince Chiun and the rest of the war party in Pekin.

Outside of Russian sources, our information

Chinese journals, on the other hand, indicate it down to the child's comprehension, -on the that it is not China who is inclined to shirk the thing, until the further savings of the mortof troops are being stendily shipped to the such means, whose involve little of the distraction north. A torpedo manufactory has just been instruction from which young persons turn started at Kianguan, and forts were constructed on the western frontiers. It was stated by out- panionship and cooperation for which they siders that at a recent council held by the Western Empress, the war party were overpowered; but the fact remains that Prince Li and Prince Chiun are now carrying into effect much of the advice given them by Colonel Gerin case they persisted in going to war with Russia. The advice and the manner of giving it show how thoroughly the Enghishman understands how to deal with the mingled wisdom and simplicity of the Astatic. baggage, complicated torpedoes. Her strength 'lies in her countless numbers, the quick moving of her troops, and their few wants." They should be armed with cheap terpedoes and revelucions in Baltimers yesterday in regard to the lowers; who descend to the basest and vilest light arms, and their policy should be simply to worry the enemy to death. " When every place "has torpedoes, he never feels safe; he is always anxious; he gets tired, and cross, and "ill; and then be dies." He warns China him from granting it. The State of frankly, however, that as long as Pekin is her Pennsylvania and the United States are Chrisseat of government she cannot afford to go to | tian Commonwealths, and that not because the vast war; it is so near the sea as to be indefensible. | majority of inhabitants are Christians, but because Neither can her army be worth anything as long | they were founded on Christian laws and in the as generals keep 2,000 men and draw pay for 5,000. "Those generals," he says tersely, "ought to have their heads cut off." Cotonel Gordon, apparently, like Burlingame, bas precisely that shrewdness and bonhommie which the Chinaman respects and obeys. Europeans in this present matter see the childishness of has always urged the recognition of the full v luthe Celestial on the surface, and anderrate cer- and the virtues of our Hebrew fellow-citizens. tain other good fighting qualties which he They are, as they claim, intelligent, patriotic and life enough to be soundly thrashed whenever it underneath. For instance, a bar has been silted up in the harbor at Woosung which threatens plain matter of history, that the Republic which to put an end to trade, and foreign mercha have applied to the Government to have it dredged in vain. The Sin Pao states officially that the reason of the refusal is that China, unlike Western nations, does not set the skill of man against the will of Heaven. Heaven has decreed that the Woosing barbor shall be closed, and it would be impious to dredge it. Underneath this pious show the real reason leaks out, which is, that the bar is of great strategical importance against the Russians.

There is in all that the Chinaman undertakes a certain cautious stubborn persistence, a thoroughness, an attention to minute detail. which cannot fail to bring success in other pursuits to him, as it has done in the industries and arts. Thousands of years ago he gave his mind to making pottery, just as sixty years ago he resolved to retake Kashgar, on the other side of a vast wilderness, and, just as now, he has determined to protect his 6,000 miles of Russian frontier foot by foot. We are much mistaken if the shrewdness, endurance, and thoroughness which made him the first potter in the world, and reconquered every inch of his lost territory by a strategical march seldom equalled, will not in the end place him high among military nations.

TEACHING AND TRAINING.

Why have so many very well taught young persons gone astray? Because they were only well taught; and were not well trained. The precept is not: Teach a child the way he should go-but "Train up a child." Wide experience is showing mankind that, necessary as teaching is, training is even more essential. Solomon seems to have understood the principle, in theory, at least, intuitively; whether he put it in practice-whether he himself trained as well as taught-may be doubtful. Many modern parents, assiduous, faithful, earnest in teaching, omit training; and, because of this omission, their sons grow up wayward and their daughters idle, yet they themselves cannot understand why their hopes and efforts have been disappointed.

The difference, though not obvious, is great. Teaching communicates ideas. Training forms babits. Teaching imparts knowledge. Training develops power. In teaching, the adult explains words. In training, he shows methods. Under teaching, the child hears what is said : under training, he sees what is done. Teaching is a spur that urges onward. Training is food which gives strength to run. Again, teaching is apt to beget aversion; it palls if prolonged, and almost necessarily grows irksome from the repetition which it involves. Training wins one's liking; it whets an appetite for itself.

In many branches of tuition this is so well understood that training forms the chief clement in the master's work. What teacher of the voice or of instruments, what writingmaster, what artist, would instruct wholly, or even chiefly, by explaining the theory? When an art is to be taught all understand that example and practice are the most essential means of progress; the teacher is "to show the pupil how." But when the moral training of the young is in question, when family education is observed, how little is seen, even among the most thoughtful and cultured classes, of sys-

nell not to confound tentative reform with Democratic party has been their worst for. Its children how. Now, it is not enough to provide and it is our turn now. We have both houses of our judiciary committees. When a morder and it is our turn now. We have both houses of our judiciary committees. When a morder and it is our turn now. We have both houses of our judiciary committees. When a morder and it is our turn now. We have both houses of our judiciary committees. When a morder and it is our turn now.

reading now and then of an extract from Poor Richard 7 But, meantime, the children receive preket money without system or method; asking it when they please, and if the parent has it to spare it is given, if not, they go without. And as there is no method in supplying, so there is none in spending; they buy what tempts them till their little supply of funds is exhausted. All this is an unconscious training in bad habits. Instruction may be frequent and of such ways. Training would talk little about thrift, but would seek to show it in practice. will name regular days for paying the allowonce, and will be panetral as a banker; will assist the child to selver a safe place for keering The Golos has constantly cited the Russian his little fund; will show him how to keep a to the Dime Savings Bank. A great variety of devices may be employed. The parent can open a play-bank, receive deposits, and pay comes principally from crosponsible correspon- interest. He can advance part of the money ready examining a Land bill is an earnest of denis of German and English newspapers, who needfal to buy the skates, the velocipede, or the watch for which the youngster has not quite columns. Certain significant limis from enough in hand, and take a mortgage, - writing war. From Shanghai we learn that large bodies | gagor are sufficient to pay the whole. By wearily away, and allow muca of that comare always eager, be can steadily and effectually build up a character, while the mere teacher is, even at his best, only communicating ideas. It is training more than teaching which prevails in the education of the young.

in issuing his proclamation for Thanksziving, used it appears, the phrase a "Christian Common wealth." The Hebrews of Philadelphia protested "China," he insists, " should not fight like Eu- | against the term as shutting them out from participa-"ropean nations, with artiflery, heavy trains of tion in the public expression of gratifude to Alamphty God, and ented their usefulness, patriotism and benevolenes as a reason why no such invidious distinction should be made against them. Upon which Governor Hoys altered the wor is to a "Commonwealth of Freemen." It appears to us that our Hebrew fellow-estizens had no ground for this protest, and that a little cool reflection on either side would have prevented their demands: the change from the Governor, nor of the belief of this man or that. If it is, and if the existence of a certain number of Hebrews among us formids the name of Christian to the country, the existence of certain heathen and atheists among us should forbid as the right to recognize God by a public Thanksgiving. THE TRIBUNE liberal. But they should recognize, in their turn, as a teaching of Christ-the brotherhood of humanity If it had not done so they (the Hebrews) would have had no footbold here. The United States is not Presbyterian, not Methodist, not Jewish. Bu it is Christian in its foundation, its structure and its development, and none of the people or sects who have taken refuse here have more reason to thank God for its Christian spirit than the Hebrews.

> Mr. Lowell delivered an address in London lately to a Workingman's College, which was alive with the spirit of the keep, shrewd Rosea Biglov whom we all knew in war times. A good deal of his practical advice to his hearers, especially as to the best way to wrench. Samson-like, the honey out of the lion's jaws of languages of which they knew nothing, has provoked animated discussion in English journals. One point that he made however, deserves attention at home, not out o respect to Mr. Lowell alone, but to the country which he represents. Mr. Ludlow, while propos ing a vote of thanks to the American Minister, al-Inded, in not the best taste, to the Augean stable of official corruption in the United States; where upon the poet, with most unpoetic promptness and decision, replied sharply that the term was "a rhetorical phrase that had no counterpart in fact,' and mentioned a statement which he " had every reason to believe. During the administration of Mr. Hayes that is just expiring the loss to the revenue by passing through so many thousand hands was exactly a quarter of a mill, or one four-thousandth part of four shillings, to the thousand dollars. This does not look like widespread corruption." We have at least one representative who is neither unable nor un willing to speak for his people on small occasion as on more important ones. Mr. Lowell is in many respects a typical American.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries have ap parently been misled by the report that General Hancock had written a letter saying he had no sympathy with the movement to throw out the electoral vote of New-York, and are talking about the "characteristic gallantry and good sease" shown by such a declaration. It would have been "good sense" beyond question if he had ever expressed such a sentiment. But unfortunately he denies it. He says he is "one of the few persons who cannot dis cuss the Presidential election without indelicacy. For a man who has hitherto discussed the electroin pretty much all its aspects with pretty much everybody and with a looseness of chin that fairly set his party's teeth on edge, he shows the most marvellous delicacy now. He can't say he disapproves of the Tammany proposition to count him in and Garfield out, because it would be "indelieate." He talked freely about the Presidency before election, but has no opinion to express of a proposition to steal it for him because it would be 'so indelicate."

When we read in The Louisville Courier-Journal that "Garfield is the elected President of the United States, quite as much so as Washington and Lincoln, and no honest man would see him counted out," we experience a feeling of respect for the patriotism of a journal the sprightliness of which has long been our admiration. But when we read further that "the charlatan Republican press which pretends to think such a design meditated by the Democrats betrays the spirit of the Republican party, which judges others by its own dishonest standards," we are fain to inquire what was meant by a distinguished Democratic journalist of the West who, sitting on the piazza at Manhattan Beach last summer, said: "We shall inaugurate

antry to beed the warning once given by O'Con- of their true interests, they will see that the tematic, judicious pains taken to show the fair play. You counted your man in the last time, of their true interests, they will see that the tematic, judicious pains taken to show the fair play. You counted your man in the last time, of their true interests, they will see that the tematic, judicious pains taken to show the sisted that he was in cornest about it, and knew that that was the understanding among the party leaders. Still, that was four mouths ago.

" How the Democratic National Committee were imposed upon," is the way one Democratic never paper outs it in its heading of the story of the dorey perjurers. This is quite a new view of it, Upon the whole, pernaps Mr. Barnon and his committee had better pose as the victims rather than the authors of this consocracy. The chatrman might issue just one more a biress to the people of the United intes on thus subject. In his first he fairly jumpes np and down with excitement, add it was a "nefarious" letter, and was "Gardeld's death warrant," and that it was useless to undertake to deny its grouneness. Judged by that proclamation Mr. Barnum's indubitably a knave. If he prefers to be called the other thing he has only to say that he vas "lorp sed upon" by this clubby forgery. If he makes people believe it he will be not down as a fool. Poor Barnum! Poor committee! They were 'imposed upen"! And paid the scamps for doing

Dinna ye bear the Siegan, Baraum? "Hunt the

The forgers, perjurers and open Democratic abettors are in iremendous commotion, and well they may be. The doors of the penitentiary yawn for

Barnum is as innocent as Moses Manton Marble was in 1876, and the public so understands it. He an't put on the high-shouldered variety of virtuous adigns ion as well as Moses and, though,

The cours seem to be against the Democratic party, as usual. That was the complaint of the Democratic press during the Garcelon sucak-thief onspiracy in Maine, and it is their complaint now oncerning Judge Davis's heartless troutment of the Morey forgery conspiracy, it is very evident that the Democratic party can never really enjoy itself until

Barnum posing as an I-moment is enough to make one of his own mules scalle.

The country has not tergetten how swiftly the upher copareen is runled to the front with protests ions of innocence in 1876, They knew nothing about the cipher dispatches, and one of them, Moses Manton Marbie, went so far us to protend to deny that those attributed to him were genuine. He subsequently and the mishertune to be obliged to recognize the whole batter as genuine unfor each. A smitter disaster may happen to Mr. Barnum in this Morey case. The fewer dentals to makes new the fewer ne may have to take back hereaster.

Barnum's committee decures its "confidence" to him, and thereby votes to stak or swem with him. It is well.

Mr. W. L. Scott, of Baragua's Committee, is moved o observe: "The Republicans are trying to shrow mud at us. They will thad out that the other side can throw mud before they got inrough." The Republicans found that our some time ago. Nobody questions your ability as a mud-beaver, Mr. Scott.
You have demonstrated that. The mud which is isling on you and your companions now is merely your own lith coming back to it interal name;

Judge Davis is evidency determined to make

General Garfield is credited by The Cincinnati Commercial with saying to a personal found in Committee recently, "Great us our victory was, I believe that the forged letter cost us all the Northern States we lost. I do not intend in let up on those rascals until they are published to the fullest extent of the law." Carry the news to Barnomf

Senator Hoar said of General Garfield in a recent speech at Worcester: "I do not think we need to pay much heed to the nlarm which is manifested by some worthy people lest this, that or the other emisent person win take possession of President Garoffice. General Cardeld is surely as well titted by experience and character to be the Possident of the whole people as any man who ever next the office He comes from a good stock of honest Massachusetts veomanry. His great-grandfather and great-greatgrandiather are both included by name in the get And Murphy and Main will be scarce, if they can be reporting the second precipit of Old Concord in heorporating the second precinct of Old Concord in 1740, and the gravestone of one of the a, with those of all wife and conferent, is in the Hill burying ground in Lincoln. He was be 1 in Ohio when Ohio the halfs of legislation in the flacest coefficient of debate. He is neither to be the too of anybody, nor the continuation of anybody, nor the servant of anybody." It is said to be inherally on the truth of

A life on the ocean wave, a home on the rolling deep, is the thing for you, Bernum. You are " too well known" to be happy here.

There are symptoms of a public disgust with the

PERSONAL.

Mme. Adelina Patti is receiving, it is said, \$2,250 a night during her engagement in Germany

M. Emile Z da has witched the Paris world with an article on Victor Hugo-which remarks one of he laugh of a hyena at the heels of a royal hon.

Senator Carpenter's health is said to be much improved since the adjournment of Congress, and he will be able to return to his work during the next

Ex-Governor Robinson's portrait, which cost \$1,000, and which has just arrived in Albany, nearly completes the collection of pictures of Governers of this State now in that city. Only Governor Cornell's portrait has now to be added.

King Oscar, of Sweden, gave 120,000 crowns toward the expenses of Nordenskjold's expedition. The total cost of the expedition is said to have been 419.177 crowns. Nordenskjold's account of his voyage is shortly to be published in German, at Leipsic. Gambaldi bas reached Mitan, but was so ill that

ne could not appear upon his baleony when called for by the crowd. The multitude was so great and so enthusiastic that one of the horres drawing his carriage feel sufficiented to the ground, and the others were then detached, the shouting people themselves drawing the carriage to the hote!

Count Beast has enchanted his admirers with divers mots in regard to the situation in Greece. He talks about the question of "Dulcigno far viente," and when a journaid t asked him the other evening: "Eh bien, M. le Comtr. est-ce que Dulcigno est remis?" no auswered: "Gui, Monsieur, aux Calendes he answered: Greeques." Minister John A. Kasson has not a high opinion of

liplomatic life, and gives not one, but many reasons for his dislike. There is nothing in the future of the service to tempt ambition, there are no pecuaiary inducements, continued absence spoils one's political career at home, and it is not pleasant to stay away frem one's own country. The Austrian climate is said to affect disagreeably the health of the Minister.

GENERAL NOTES.

Sunday-school literature seems to be a stumbling-block in the way of a majority of Christian A teachers' association in Kingston, N. Y., liscussed a few days ago the question wa other Cooper's novels and Ivanhee were proper books for a Sunday school library. The conductor did not consider Ivanho a proper book for a Sunday-school library, and he was pretty sure he would not recommend Cooper's novels, but he did believe Ivanhoe would do less barm than many books he had seen in Sunday-achools, for some of the literature was of a wishy-washy kind. He did not think there would be harm in having some secular good books in the literary, but he thought they should be labelled "This book is not intended for Sunday reading." He would not recommend as a Sunday-school book "The Life of Louis XIV. of France."

"An Old Vigilance Committee-man" of San Francisco, new in London, is impressed with the want of grit shown by the Irish landlords in dealing with their tenants. "Why, sir," he writes to The St. James's Gazette, "In our country, when the Government don't know how to protect us we call in a certain Judge Lynch, with a summary sort of jurisdiction that would make Mr. Parnell and all his gang jump about pretty lively. First we enroll. Then, when we have the mass of the wealth, intelligence and respectability of the country pledged to support our action against the disturbers of Hancock whether he's elected or not. Turn-about's the law on the one side and the incompetent

and hang min. It only wants the movement to be enough to earry all before it. Say a thousand gr men were willing to enroll, and only half that parattended the first trial and execution of a language dayer, so as to make them all parties to the act, I su like to know what toe Govern nest would deshout a or the Land Lengue either. That is the way we me or the thing in our country. In a country like tale is sugnita't to favre about less than three four hundred strong-though we can do with much be -coming and leady from different quarters, and converging upon one point by order of the president and xecutive staff of the Vigitance Committee the names of these continuous should be kept the names of these continuous should be kept as the continuous to the same of the that wants very little sympathy as

Clemenceau, the leader of the Extreme Left.

s the most dangerous enomy Gambeita and age. French politics. In the course of a recent speed Margellies he made thrusts at his rival with a practical and. "In this desire," and he, "to maintain conservation at the expense of reform you have recognized under the new name of Opportunism, Lie * conservative Republic of Timers. It is the Conservative Republic deprived of one feature. The inventor of the policy Totors, for from fearing power, sought after B, to fearing to risk his responsibility and fighting at in head of his troops on the purifismentary battle-by Nous acons change tout cela. The noctribe of today carnes us that the real duty of a permanentary les a to find some elevated and arfe position, whence here ontem date are armies fighting in the plan below hilzens, I mave arroyed at a deliente point, which I at treat with all frankness. I do not reprouch Gambeits since he must be named, with exercising considerable influence on the Repusifoan party. Every one examine in his purely what influence he can, by reason of his ormally complain of, and against what, in my opinion ill Republicans must protest with net, is that Gas betta, while not, in a presence at least grasping power, as a flugged matters so that in reality he was a flugged matters so that in reality he was a source matter as a flugged matter as a suppose of the without responsibility, whose prevents notice option without responsibility, whose prevents notice option selling on the real season as it all Government propriate a flugged of the power as should express the power as should be presented in the large that a power as the power as should be presented. and under the

THE MODERN STORY OF "OLD MOTHER MOREY."

A NURSERY TALE WITH A MORAL REVISED BY A DOCTOR OF DE Pil tell you a story of "Ond Mother Morey," And now my story's begun. Pil tell you another about her brother, Or rather her amound's son.

This Stepson Sam Morey, he told a large story, A whopper of marveilous size,
Of an more who's never been heard of lorger,
And swore to the he'' by his eyes?

For Pailp forged a letter on Gara-ld his beiter, About the poor neather Chines.
To one 'H. I. Mercy,' and Samuy, he swotche Had just such an uncle—had ha! Honest Garfield denied what that letter intilled,

Bus Baramo, with knaves buteau, Kent the base letter going, till, spite of his blowing Honest Garnelli was made President. Then Truth, a sad har! bribed Mercy for hira,

Two then Mother Morey rese up in her glars,
'And told the truth stratus as a gun;
And Sammy, who'd battened on uncles, my flatished
And James fell "cold as a stunt"

With "Lindsay" and "Barry" also played the Old And Sam fell in fire-more's the pity:
Up rose the Grand Jury and voue-d in their fury,
"We'll ong this Dem, Nation, Committee P

And Walton and Warner both wanted a corner And Patip was worse off tann before;
And Sanborn and Clark wished themselves on a lark.
Where Moreys were heard of no more!

And Harbaugh and Price, those two Maryland mice,

Hari, Byrne, Howe and Post better give up the or steer clear of Stonghoon and Bell, And Smalley and "Rex" will get behind helis Unless a straight story they tell.

Now Barnum is shaking and Keily is quaking.
And Hew-itt would fain "cut silek!"
And Fowier, the howler, is deader thin Jowler,
His "fraud" boomering struck him quick!

Brave Hancock's disgraced by "affection purplised?

All honor and glory to brave Mother Morey, Who told the truth straight as a gin ! The Nation's her deuter. We'll never forget her. And now my story is done.

BITS OF CHITTCISM.

MR. MALLOCK AND GRORGE ELIOT .- Mr. Mallock is very severe upon George Elot , rebrionized marging, baseless objectors," sibe, when she professes and upholis. B idea which is too poviously a fathable is no th a quite extraordi real nesses and unsincerties of the human her terrible filamination. She convinces of six ites to self-conquest, she strengthens decided. Others of her school do the besser degree, and until the Christian and

any case, is the chance of making to not true that the skeptics, even

skeptics of to-day, have a monopoly of mont tact and power. Mr. Mallock need go no further than the great modera writers of that charted to whose commissions approx, to find advocates of Corstrainty who and to the utmost strungency of moral requirement the close the apostobe age and the buoyancy of an mailterable tope.—[The Atlantic. PRAISE FOR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN. w men will read this book without a conviction that a author could, if ne chose, complete his unce large security's work, and make the small sum of English country of the held on history of Mecaniay's work, and make the small sum or Earlian pleasures greater, by carrying that brillian history of England down from the death of William lift, to the accession of Queen Victoria. He has every qualification for the task. He inderstands men—witness the vivid sketch of Charles Yorke, the man who could not refuse a brilliam torthe, yet could not live under the snamed faking it—he can indicate manners, he knows help, and he can describe them all in a style which, though it cappels a comparison with Lord Macaulay's, is his own, at is, in a long volume, more attractive. It is like me uncie's, but though equally hund and briggs, it is dered of the metallic, or rather vitres us, gitter which, in all lengthy work, made Lord Macaulay's anotheric selections at last painful to the understanding. Mr. Trevey yan's style, rapid, atingive, and sometimes actitudeted as it is, has in it the great qualities of repose may variety; it flows, instead of dushing, and it can be read when the subject its not executing without an unsay some of strain. His trout to not task like gold-fin and more perfect than the pages, scattered all through the volume, in which Mr. Trevelyan describes no need father, Henry Fox, arist Lord Holland, the able, large-braued, large-enatured, casy-tempered, loving brigand—[The Spectater.

THE ENGLISH LOVE OF FOX .- The name of THE ENGLISH LOVE OF FOX.—The name of Charles James Fox sain scords pleasently in the cars of his countrymen. No English statessman ever left be lind bitm a more genial memory. His faults, which were many, are hast forgotten, and have been long since conducted, while his noble qualities are removed bered and recorded. We care hitle for the gaming and the drinking as we call up the homes of the Liberal leader, the impassioned orator, the truchesarted has, true alike to his country, his party, and his friends. And so his portrait may be found in every wait house, and every recurring London season the mean bers of the Fox Clab dine together in memory of all pointess viriues and social sifts. Even men of the opposite party forget party rancor as they think of Foxand Scott's fine tribute, which sums up his character so tenderly and so strongly, comes home to Tory and to Whig alike,—fThe Athenseum.

On MISS FLETCHER'S NEW NOVEL.—Of "George Fieming's" previous novels we have spoked with qualified praise, and we can do no more with respect to his latest interary venture. There are no great faults and no great merits; in fact, the book occupies fairly good piace among second-class novels. The althor has evidently little talent for the construction of a plot, neither does he attempt to excelle the reader by any sensational incidents. There is a certain amoust of ability displayed in the analysis of character and mortures; there is also a warm sympathy with the besutes of both nature and art. Whether writing about Egyby Palestine or Italy, Mr. Fleming always contrives to produce a vivid local coloring. Finally, the book is that oughly pure, no small mera in these days. Nevertheless, there is a monotony about the novel which is slightly soporthe. The author is evidently well acquanted with Italy, but likes it far better than he dest its inhantiants; in fact, he implies that Italy would be charming country were it not for the Italiacs. Under these circumstances he should not have made his here ine marry a most offensive Roman count. We have only one remark to add, which is that it is difficult to discover any justification for the title of the novel.—The ON MISS FLETCHER'S NEW NOVEL -- Of